

Above-Grade Parking Structures

In order to calculate the cost of above-grade parking, you need to know the number of spaces needed, number of levels, and the size of the site. The answers have a major impact on the cost per space figure for a particular parking structure.

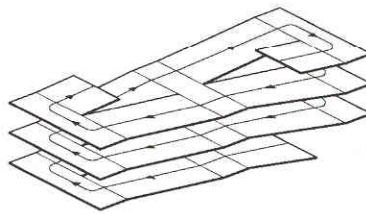
Cost per space is dependent on two factors: (1) *area per space* and (2) *cost per square foot*.

AREA PER SPACE is affected by several factors:

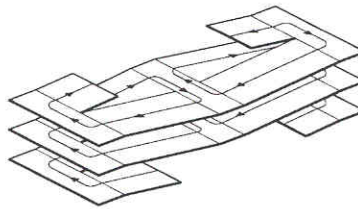
Type of user - retail customer parking requires more generous parking dimensions than office employee parking, hence a higher area per space.

Width of site - a narrow site may dictate a shallow angle of parking which results in a higher area per space than steeper angles or ninety-degree parking.

City parking requirements - some cities require wider spaces and aisles than others, no matter who the user is, resulting in a higher area per space.



Two-Bay Double Helix



Two-Bay End-to-End Loop

Type of flow system - a level-floor structure with connecting express ramps will result in a higher area per space than one with sloping parking ramps. A two-bay structure with a double-helix configuration will have a lower area per space than a two-bay structure with an end-to-end loop configuration.

Shape of site - irregular shapes create wasted areas within the parking structure.

COST PER SQUARE FOOT is affected by these factors:

Geographical location - costs vary considerably by geographic region.

Number of levels - taller structures have a higher average cost per square foot because elevated levels are more costly than the ground level.

Shape of site - the length of exterior facade per square foot of area is greater on small sites than on large sites and greater on long, narrow sites than on square sites, resulting in higher costs.

Topography - sloping sites usually result in expensive retaining walls.

Poor soil conditions result in higher foundation costs.

High-level exterior architectural treatment - increases costs significantly.

The following table indicates typical costs for above-grade parking structures in **Southern California**, assuming good soils and level sites.

Typical Construction Costs per Space for Above-Grade Parking - Southern California*

	Small Site 30,000 s.f.		Medium Site 60,000 s.f.		Large Site 90,000 s.f.	
	Customer Parking 350 s.f./car	Employee Parking 320 s.f./car	Customer Parking 335 s.f./car	Employee Parking 300 s.f./car	Customer Parking 325 s.f./car	Employee Parking 290 s.f./car
Surface Parking	\$2,048	\$1,872	\$1,960	\$1,755	\$1,901	\$1,697
Ground + 1 Level	\$8,088	\$7,394	\$7,055	\$6,318	\$6,559	\$5,853
Ground + 2 Levels	\$9,009	\$8,237	\$7,774	\$6,962	\$7,225	\$6,447
Ground + 3 Levels	\$9,367	\$8,564	\$8,035	\$7,196	\$7,462	\$6,659
Ground + 4 Levels	\$9,746	\$8,911	\$8,349	\$7,476	\$7,757	\$6,922
Ground + 5 Levels	\$9,999	\$9,142	\$8,558	\$7,664	\$7,954	\$7,097
Ground + 6 Levels	\$10,179	\$9,307	\$8,707	\$7,797	\$8,094	\$7,222
Ground + 7 Levels	\$10,314	\$9,430	\$8,819	\$7,898	\$8,199	\$7,316
Ground + 8 Levels	\$10,420	\$9,526	\$8,906	\$7,976	\$8,281	\$7,389

Assumes rectangular site, 120' minimum site width, good soil conditions, quality finishes.

**For current Bay Area costs, multiply the above by 20-25% for a simple facade, 50% for an elaborate facade.*